and exactly doth the other. There is not the toss of a preference or the shade of a choice between concessions from the North included in or accompanying the Omnibus bill which would compen-Southern California to the fanatic exactions, and inexorable and changeless dominion of Free Soilism? Let us examine them carefully and candidly, and see if they are :

By far the most attractive (in view of Southern interests) of all the measures embraced in the Committee's report, are those provisions of the Omnibus bill modelling out territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico-especially since the adoption of Mr. Soule's amendment providing for the admission of any States which may be formed from them, "with or without slavery" and barren acclivities. Dear that for the whisas the people who form them shall decide, when the ! the authority and the occasion shall be devolved Berrien, restraining the territorial Legislatures from passing laws "to admit or exclude slavery," would have contented the South, but for the unaccountable rejection by the Senate of Colonel Davis' amendment, providing for the mere police protection to the property-rights of slaveholders on migrating to or passing through the territories. The withholding of such an authority from the territorial Legislatures, with special reservations of Congressional vetoes to annul any such acts when they were passed, left the bill radically defective in these regards. Should such provisions yet be restored and invested in the territorial Legislatures, I do not hesitate to say, that these portions of the Omnibus bill would be all that the South should insist upon or claim; but, were this done, there is not a Southerner who could admit that any such provisions would abridge or impair, to any extent, the rights of the North Not a Southerner could admit that they secure to the property of the slaveholders the veriest modicum of immunity, of right, or of power, which the Constitution and flag of the Union do not guaranty to it wherever it claims its protection, on the land or on the sea. Such provisions, then, (if made) could have imported no more than a simple recognition of the constitutional equality of the States and sections, and in no sense or seeming could they have been regarded as concessions from either to the other of anything beyond what the Constitution had already guaranteed equally and imprescriptably to both.

To convert a mere acknowledgment of rights into concessions of grace which are to be remunerated and paid for through concessions and surrenders of constitutional rights, involves a pretension which humiliates while it wrongs: and I know not if it be the most offensive as an insult, or revolting as a burthen. I must prize my native South far above her real worth,-if in all her porders there be a single constituency which would not resent such a pretension, and spurn the asserted inferiority it suggests, and would stamp on it. Yet so it is, and disguise as we may what South does pay the North through the Omnibus bill and the accompanying measures, and pay her largely and exorbitantly, for witholding the Wileleveholders; and even that, under the protest that

The substance of the company of the first of the company of the company of the first of the company of the co

similes of each other, and their tendencies and consequences must be inevitably the same. Then whatever one bill sacrifices of the Union's treasures and of the South's rights, thus to a fraction political Free-Soillsm; and as Texas cannot submit to such a sacrifice without a heavy recompense, it is actually proposed that the South shall them. But are there not other provisions and pay out of her own pocket fully \$6,000,000 as her contribution towards the ascendency and domination of Free-Soilism within her own dominions the South for abandoning the whole of If Texas should gain any thing through this ominous dismemberment of her territory, (which I wholly contest and deny) it is very certain that the South does not; and that she would lose far more from the union, compactness and strength of the slave States by the operation, than unrestricted settlements, in fine, such States as Utah and New Mexico would be worth to her. Yet we are asked to sacrifice Texas as well as California, that we might have our own with impoverishment and graves in the parching depths of these arid vales, or topmost among their bleak

> 3d. As to the Fugitive Slave bill-if any Southwhich Abolitionism is founded, is capable of application to the labor of the North, as well as that secured in that, to bring the North to her constitutional duties, and spare the South her most annoying and impoverishing spoliations, he is far more sanguine than I am. As to the two sections reported from the committee, they, with their encumbrances of record proofs and jury trials, must seriously obstruct the reclamations of slaves—nor aid them in the least, unless the proofs are made conclusive, which they are not now. But I wish that this were the worst—which I am far from hoping—but what are we to look for when Mr.
>
> Wenstern fully admitted in his great speech, that the entiring away and emancipating of fugitive the enticing away and emancipating of fugitive slaves, was a serious and important evil, that the Crnstitution had devolved it as a high duty upon the North, to compensate, to repair and end itafter declaring in the Committee of Thirteen that in the sixty years of the Government, he had never heard of an instance of a fugative being claimed as a slave, who had not proven to be such and that the North, therefore, needed no safe guards to protect the fugitive from service, from simulated reclamation; and who declared to his Boston constituency that he "treads no step backwards," ye soon after he returned to the Senate and laid upon its table to be printed, an amendment to the fugitive bill (which he said he had prepared in Febru ary, and before his first speech) giving trial by jury to fugitive slaves and in the States wherein they should be captured ! When that passes-that will doand it is confidently asserted, that no bill will be

passed without such a clause in it. It is plain Mr. W. does not ask such a change because he thinks it is needed to protect the fugitives from spurious claimants—for in admitting there were no such claimants, he admitted the sufficiency quoad hec of the ancient remedies; and if this does not hoc of the apcient remedies; and if this does not unmask the purpose of an universal emancipation of the fugitives from service, through the South's abandonment of such hopeless pursuits and such pretended formation of a State government within foreordained verdicts-where is the pith or the efficacy which lurks in this furtive and delusive amendment? If the South shall gain any thing from this torpid, noiseless, sluggish Fugitive Slave we are ashamed to admit but feel to be true, it bill, I shall be most agreeably surprised; but those must all come to light sooner or later-that the who hope most from it, cannot look for a compensation in its provisions, to repair the sacrifice of California and Texas to the power of Free Soil

clamors and the North's members. mot Proviso from the desolate wastes of Utah and
New Mexico, and yielding her consent to the impotent and paltry provisions of the territorial sections as they are, in reference to the rights of placeholders and even that, under the protest that tably lead to both-and in limited descriptions acthe Mexican laws prohibiting slavery are still in complishes them now! And this is odd enough, for force thither, and with the significant implication it is more than the Abolitionists bargained for. All that she means to put them in force, should the they claimed was the abating of the nuisance of treaty of cession or the Constitution of the Union the slave marts; but now, private individuals behave suspended or expunged them! Yet, be these ing in or out of the District, are forbilden to bring provisions what they may, whether only just or less than just, the South is made to pay for them all, and most prodigally and lavishly too—not in rights, power, territory and sovereignty merely, but even in money. But I have not taken up my pen to muse upon chances, but to prove in Congress to emancipate slaves any where or at the country, the policy of the Santa fee country, the policy of the Mainistration is changed in relation to the Texas boundary; the authorities of that State are sneered at by the President; and the State itself threatened with violence if it shall undertake to enforce its threatened with violence if it shall undertake to enforce its undertakent in the Santa Fe country. And this is done in such a manner, with taunts and menaces, that Texas cannot yield the enforcement of her provisions what they may, whether only just or and sell their slaves here (whether the necessity or merely, but even in money. But I have not taken up my pen to muse upon chances, but to prove in Congress to emancipate slaves any where or at what I have said, and all that I have deduced from it, and I proceed to point out what it is that the North exacts from the South for her inestimable forbear-less binding upon it; yet, here is this portentous full to the very brim with mischiefs and that I have not taken in money. A vast majority in the south wholly appear in Congress to emancipate slaves any where or at jurisdiction without the absolute disgrace of subjecting herself to the imputation of shrinking before the minions of power.

In his late message of the 17th of June, the President says:

rights, under the Constitution, are threatened in extinction, and are compelled to admit in the laws of nations and of war, to preserve out the laws of nations and protect the rights of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therefore, can be more certain for admission into the Union.

"Other and complicated questions may arise, which are considered as merged in this essential right of these people, and for the decision of the which we must look beyond the authority of the Executive.

"It will be instructive and probably necessary information, when the people of New Mexico form a constitution and seek admission into the Union.

"Other and complicated questions may arise, which are considered as merged in this essential right of these people, and for the decision of which we must look beyond the authority of the Executive.

"It will be instructive and probably necessary information, when the people of New Mexico form a constitution and seek admission into the Confederation of the Executi admitted into the Union, Southern votes yielded all North of 360 30' to the free States.

tional issues; the aggressive wolf accuses the go further in its hypocritical assumptions of right-eousness?—in its making of long prayers for a pretence, whilst it is appropriating the spoils of

The stand of defence taken by the South, is

plication to the labor of the North, as well as that over the pel of Christ, but of Voltaire and transcendent-

alists.

The issue, then, is truly, whether liberty restrained by reason, or liberty above law, (such as Mr. Seward spoke of, as being above the Constitution,) shall be in the ascendant?

I shall now proceed to prove that this administration has admitted the right of Texas to take possession of this country, but has since changed the order for political reasons. In the despatch of Secretary Crawford to the commanding officer at Santa Fe, dated March 26, 1849, he says:

"It is presumed that the instructions from this

Hon. V. E. HOWARD, of Texas.

The claim of Texas to her boundary is a legal question, having no necessary connection with the question of slavery, yet the Cabinet at Washington have chosen, for their own selfish and ambitious purposes, to mingle it with that exciting and complicated subject.

In addition to the exclusion of the South from all the territory, the Cabinet found it convenient, it substants of accornalizement.

those limits. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will permit the clear legal rights of the State to be sacrificed to this influence.

Step by step the President has been betrayed by his advisers fully into this measure of iniquity and aggression. He has been urged, persuaded, and seduced into a course, which, if not speedily abandoned, will inevitably lead to a collision of arms between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. Indeed, it can be no longer disguised that the Free soil influence in Congress, and which pre-Congress the South has been threatened wit invasion and force, by the militia Colonels and other valorous champions of Free soil an Abolition?

An issue is at length made up. To suit the present political exigencies, and gratify the anti-slavery influences in the country, the policy of the

rial governments, the last administration took measures to continue the then existing governments in California and New Mexico; but ex-

ordered:
"I send you herewith a copy of a letter from
the Secretary of State to Mr. Voorhees, the mail
agent sent to California, which was designed to The stand of defence taken by the South, is highly conservative, and may be the means, under Heaven, of saving not only herself, but the North also from convulsions, and the destruction inherent in the principles they are now madly fostering. Abolitionism for the South, is red republicanism for the North. The issue, though now geographical, is not long to be so, but will shape itself into one, alike interesting to every lover of true freedom.

None can fail to see, that the principles on which Abolitionism is founded, is capable of aphilical standard and the session or claim in the principles on which Abolitionism is founded, is capable of aphilical standard and the session or claim in the principles on the stuation of the people of New Mexico over which Texas, in the situation of the people of New Mexico over which Texas, it was not an act of good faith to let the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State, and then resist them after their work was half performed. This course was as clantened to the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Government would not oppose the civil authorities of the State proceed under the impression that this Go

dinates
I shall now proceed to prove that this adminis

tution,) shall be in the ascendant?

It appears to us, that this issue is as interesting to the North as the South, and that so far from being sectional, is eminently national. This is the mission of the Southern Press! above party, it will recall both parties, to their allegiance to the Constitution.

AUSTER.

LETTER FROM

LETT there, is to be respected and in no manner interfered with by the military force in that department otherwise To the Editors of the Southern Press:

Gentlemen: I desire through your paper to make know to my constituents and the public, the true position of the Government, in relation to its present controversy with the State of Texas.

The claim of Texas to her boundary is a legal question, having no necessary connection with the question of slavery, yet the Cabinet at Washington have chosen, for their own selfish and ambitious purposes, to mingle it with that exciting and complicated subject.

In addition to the exclusion of the South from all the territory, the Cabinet found it convenient, in order to promote its schemes of aggrandizement, in order to promote its scheme of aggrandizement, in order to promote its schemes of aggrandizement.

It is true that it department otherwise than to lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it.' I have to remark, that it is not expected Texas will undertake to extend her civil government over the remote region designated; but, should she do so, you will confine your action, under the clause above cited, to arranging your command in the authorities so constituted. On the claim of Texas to any or the whole of New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, it is not necessary to give an opinion, as Congress and that State alone have the proper occasions in sustaining it.'

It is tree that this instruction of Mr. Chawrord is a modification of the order of Secretary
Marcy, but only in changing the direction to sustain the jurisdiction of Texas into one, not to oppose it. It admits fully the right of Texas to take
possession and exercise jurisdiction.

Thus supported and protected by the last administration, thus invited and encouraged by the
Government of Gen. Taylon. Texas sent her Com-

missioners without force or appliances to organize the country and establish her jurisdiction, relying on the honor and good faith of this administration. The military obeyed the order of the 26th of March, 1849, and the Commissioner of Texas organized a great portion of the counties under the jurisdiction of Texas. He met with no opposition from the people or the military, as I am informed by those who traveled with him, until he arrived at Santa Fe. There some four or five hundred Americans. cans, principally aspirants for office, opposed his authority; but their opposition would have been unavailing but for the interference of the military. About that time, Col. McCall, as is stated by the Texas papers, on the authority of a United States officer, direct from Santa Fe, arrived with new instructions, under which the authority of Texas was resisted, and a convention called to frame a

And, now let us go back and briefly trace the And, now let us go back and briefly trace the origin and motive of this change of policy on the part of the Cabinet of Gen. Tayloa, for it will be found to be only one part of a system—a single act in the drama—to defraud the South of all participation in the common territories, to apply the Wilmot Proviso through the means of the action of the few and transient people in the formation of State Governments. Gen. Tayloa was made to intervene and dictate the formation of State Governments. On the 3d of April, 1849, Thomas Butlers (Cabinet of Cabinet of Hillsborough county of Hillsborough, among others, the following declaration was issued: "That the people of the county of Hillsborough, desire the General Assembly of this State, at their next ensuing session, to pass an act directing the merely, but even in meney. But I have not taken up my pen to muse upon chances, but to prove in meney and I proceed to point out what I have anid, and all that Lhave deduced from it, and I proceed to point out what it is that the North exacts from the South for her inestingular of the public faith are soarcely exacts from the South for her inestingular of the public faith are soarcely exacts from the South of North conceded to point out what it is that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely exacts from the South for her inestingular of the public faith are soarcely exacts from the South for her inestingular of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text to provide the measure, with taunts and menaces, but to provide the measure of her ton, but the formation of shrinking among others, the following declarion was issued; and I proceed to point out what it is that the North exacts from the South for her inestingular of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text that the obligations of the public faith are soarcely text to provide the measure, but to find a was proportion in the North conceded to into of State Governments. Gen Taytão as mand of the Proviso through the measure, but the following declarion, as where or at the sacting the proportion in the North conceded to into of the few and transient people in the formation of the propriet of please had distate the formation of the propriet of please had distate the formation of the propriet of please had distate the following declarion, as where or at the subject with the thing the measure, but the Vilmot Proviso through the measure, but the following declarion without the absolute distraction of the propriet of please had

eracy of the States, to have your observation and views on the probable numbers, habits, customs, and pursuits of life."

It should be borne in mind—that his order was

given a very short time previous to the meeting of Congress, and was a bold usurpation of its pow-ers, and a lawless disregard of the rights of

was bound to notify this change of policy to Texas. It was not an act of good faith to let the

President's plan of presenting themselves with a State organization, otherwise, let Texas go on. Under such an order, the President might well prophesy that Naw Mexico would soon present herself for admission into the Union.

As already stated, this order to Colonel McCall did not arrive in Santa Fe until late, but it produced its immediate fruits. Colonel Monte reserved the Texas Commission of the control o

roe resisted the Texas Commissioner and the jurisdiction of Texas, ordered the people to hold risdiction of Texas, ordered the people to hold a convention, and form a State constitution. That officer had no alternative but to consider the instructions of the 26th of March revoked by this order of the Secretary of War, to bring about a State organization, for it is nothing else. Colonel Monroe issued a mandale to a population accustomed to absolute obedience to military authority. He had translated and published in Spanish the message of the President inviting, and the instructions of Secretary Crawford demanding, a State government. They produced the effect to make these people abandon their plan of a territorial government, now before Congress, and resort to a State organization. It was the result, not of the wishes of that people, but Executive dictation and military coercion. It was a part of this Cabinet plan to defraud the South, dismember a State, and trample upon the Constitution of ber a State, and trample upon the Constitution of the country by taking the whole subject out of the hands of Congress.

It is quite in vain for the Government organ to assert that "in both of these cases (California and New Mexico) the only agency of the miliand New Mexico) the only agency of the mili-tary commandant has been that of facilita-ting the expression of the popular will." He was but the plastic instrument in the hands of the Executive, bound to obedience. It is quite as idle for the organ to place this action on the ground of the right of petition in the people of New Mexico. They have not peti-tioned—they have been ordered and dragooned in-to the formation of a State government by the Executive, and military usurnation and tyranny. Executive, and military usurpation and tyranny. This ceases to be a free government of laws and Constitution, if the people submit to it. Such an act would shake from his throne the most firmly seated monarch of Europe. I know the people of Texas will resist, and resist to the knife. That if they fail now, they will like Hamilcar, take their children to the altar and make them swear eternal hatred and vengeance to their

V. E. HOWARD Washington, July 4th, 1850. From the Californians

From the St. Louis Republican, June 20. Mr. Rouville Brunet, an agent of P. Chotesu Jr. & Co., in the Indian Territory, arrived in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Brunet was in charge of a train of wagons from Fort Laramie, freighted with buffalo robes, for the company. He was of course a long while on the road, and had a fine opportunity of counting the eraigrant trains and estimating their numbers. estimating their numbers. trains, and estimating their numbers.

He puts the whole number of wagons at 13,000

—pack animals 3,000—about 500 footmen, and three wheel-barrow men—one an Irishman, another a German, and a third a Scotchman. The health of the emigrants was very good—no cholera, and only a few cases of small-pox and meaera, and only a few cases of small-pox and mea-sles. He counted only six graves, four of which were filled by persons who had accidentally ta-ken their own lives.

Mr. Brunet travelled a new road, laid out by Major Ogden, and found it nearer by forty miles to Fort Leavenworth, and in every respect a better

the Baltimore market this morning at \$5.25, and by mills at \$5.37}. Sales of Corn meal are naking at \$2.871 a \$3.121. There has been but little Wheat in market during the past week-A load of Pennsylvania white was sold on Tucsday at \$1.25. Corn is very scarce-a sale of yellow was made at 63 on Wednesday; white is worth 60 a 62.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York

this morning from Southampton, but brings no later European intelligence. She sailed from Bremen on the 15th of June. Among her passen gers is G. P. R. James, the popular novelist. In the New York market this morning there was no change in stocks whatever. The markets

generally are steady. Sales of yellow Corn at 58 a 60. Sales of Southern mour at \$5.44 a \$5.69. No change in Cotton.

Local Intelligence.

The Fourth passed off rather quietly, owing to the extreme heat of the day, but with the usual "patriotic demonstrations" that flow from fire-crackers and mint juleps. At about half past 11 o'clock, a. m., an audience of some 1,500 citizens and strangers assembled near the Washington Monument, and an able and eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. H. S. Foote, which was listened to with much interest, and occupied about 30 minutes in its delivery, are mass frequently interrupted by loud appearance of fire-creating there was a very good display of fire-creating the evening there was a very good display of fire-creating the results of the sustain the suspense of the susual provided the privilege therefor having been secured, of which due notice will be given in the Farmer.

Those wishing to subscribe will forward their about 30 minutes in its delivery, a pure frequently interrupted by loud appearance During the evening there was a very good display of firewhich due notice will be given in the Farmer.

Those wishing to subscribe will forward their names and money, so as to commence with the volume. It will be seen by the terms that any one obtaining five subscribers and forwarding \$5, will be notice will be seen by the terms that any one obtaining five subscribers and forwarding \$5, will be notice will be seen by the terms that any one obtaining five subscribers and forwarding \$5, will be entitled to a sixth copy, and in proportion for a larger number. The American Farmer is believed to be the most practical work on farming published. Orders, post paid, to be addressed to able to continue to celebrate in spirit and in truth until the end of time.

PROF. GRANT'S CALCIUM LIGHT .- Most of our citizens had an opportunity of witnessing the brilliant effect of Prof. Grant's new light, exhibit ed from the front of the Capitol, on the eve of the 4th inst. It surpasses in intensity any other light we ever saw, not even excepting the Drummond light. It was of sufficient power when turned upon the avenue, to light its whole length from the Capitol to the President's grounds. It differs from the Drummond light and others, from a difference of materials from which its gasses are manufactured-a peculiar kind of lime is also used, upon which the light is reflected-and there is an improvement in the construction of retorts, cylinders, &c. Prof. Grant informs us that it can be manufactured at a very much less expense than the ordinary gas used in lighing our treets. It is hoped that he will again exhibit it on some evening after stores and shops have closed, after having extinguished the gas lights upon the avenue. Its extraordinary power can then be better appreciated.

FROM TEXAS.—Late accounts from Texas state that the late rains had extended over a wide area. From the Guadalupe to the Sabine all the streams are swollen, and some of them are higher than they have been before this season. The Brazos had overflowed its banks opposite Washington. Fears were entertained that this freshet may have caused much injury. The Trinity and Colorado were both very high.

The crops have been very much injured by the rains. When they set in the cotton and cane were just recovering from the effects of the previous heavy rains and the cold weather. The planters were busily engaged cleaning their fields of the luxuriant growth of weeds, when the rains came and drove them from their work, and there is much reason to fear that the weeds will choke FROM TEXAS .- Late accounts from Texas state

is much reason to fear that the weeds will choke the plants and cane. The accounts from all sections are exceedingly discouraging.

> UNITED STATES HOTEL, Washington City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-BOARD \$1 50 PER DAY. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that from the first of July the price of board will be reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per day, and at the same time offers the same inducements as here-tofore (to travellers and persons visiting Washing-ton,) as recards accommodations and the determine

in the city Basimore, Maryland, commences the 6th volume of the present series on the 1st July, 1850, (which will be the 32d of its existence.) It

1850, (which will be the 32d of is existence.) It is published on the lat of each month, e. ch number containing thirty-two large oc avo pages.

Terms: \$4 per annum; six copies for \$5; thirteen for \$10; thirty for \$20, in advance.

The publisher offers for the largest list of new subscribers, at the above rates, the prize of a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$50; for the 2d largest, a Goblet, valued at \$35; for the 3d do., \$25; 4th do., \$15; and for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th largest list, prizes of \$12, \$10, \$8, \$5, and \$3, payable in agricultural books or implements—the lists and cash to be forwarded as received, up to the meeting of the Maryland Agricultural State Society on the 22d October, when the decision will be made known.

The Farmer is peculiarly adapted tothe Middle The Farmer is peculiarly adapted toth: Middle Atlantic States, and, being the organ of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, all their prize essays, reports, and proceedings are published in its pages. The increase in its subscription list during the past year, particularly in eastern and middle Virginia and the Carolinas, has been unprecedented. Its correspondents are among the ablest and best practical farmers and planters of the above States as well as of Maryland; and a spirit of improvement has been aroused, principally through

SAML. SANDS.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW SERIES OF Thy Southern Quarterly Review. COMMENCED ON THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1850, BY WALKER & RICHARDS, Proprietors & Publishers. TERMS-45.00 per annum, payable in ad-

The publishers of the SOUTHERN QUARTERLY The publishers of the SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW beg leave to entreat the attention of the public to that Work, to return thanks for the invariable indulgence which has smiled upon its progress hitherto, and to express the hope that this countenance will not be withdrawn, now that the publication, passing from the hands of the former publisher into their own, makes, as it were, a fresh start in the pursuit of a well known progess. They cannot allow themselves to doubt, that—with all their former contributors, with the addition of many new ones, not less valuable and that—with all their former contributors, with the addition of many new snes, not less valuable and distinguished—under the conduct still of Mr. W. GILMORE SIMMS, its sole Editor during the past year—and with the assurance which the subscribers now beg leave to give, that the work will be henceforward issued in a style very superior to that of the past, on better paper, with a fine new type, and with a regard to neatness and finish, which will leave it second to none in the country—they will continue to receive that patronage which their own endeavor and the claims of such an organ seem reasonably to demand. gan seem reasonably to demand.

The writers for the REVIEW include the greater number of the best and ablest names of the

country. They represent the highest literary tudent of the South, and reflect truly, with a nainlent of the South, and reflect truly, with a nature earnestness, force, and fidelity, the real policy and the peculiar institutions of our section.

We entreat the people of the South, who feel the importance of such a periodical as the Review, to ezcuse its deficiencies, and generously tend themselves to its assistance. With their countenance and concurrence, it can become the established lished organ of domestic opinion—the champion of our rights and character abroad—the guide and counsel to intellectual progress and proper taste at home—the areas in which the better minds of the country may always distinguish themselves, and find the proper provocation to execution and performance—the wholesome authority to which we may always turn for the correction and rewe may always turn for the correction and restraint of crude and undigested speculation. These are all objects of the last necessity to a civilized people, who have anything to gain by enterprise, or any thing to lose by remissness and indifference. Once more, we ask from the patrons of the Review, indulgence for the past, and such sympathy and support for the future, as are due to the vital interests which it faithfully serves, and the character which it seeks to establish.

All communications should be address WALKER & RICHARDS, Publishers Southern Quarterly Rev

The Editors who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions, shall receive the Regiew regularly. Marked copies of the papers should be sent to the Southern Literary Gazette, Charleston.